

AP, in 150

## No use troops during election

May 9 (R)—The Italian government today decided to use help guard key institutions against guerrilla attacks, Minister Arturo Ruffini announced. The decision was a meeting of the interministerial committee for public safety by Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. Proposals of the armed forces to help protect key personalities and during the election campaign followed last week's villa bomb attack on the Rome office of the ruling Democratic Party. One policeman was shot dead and critically wounded in the attack, which was carried out in of the Red Brigades, Italy's most feared urban guerrilla.

Number 1051

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر باللغة العربية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

AMMAN, THURSDAY MAY 10, 1979 — JAMADI AL THANI 12, 1399

## S., USSR conclude ALT II agreement

IGTON, May 9 (R)—The latest today announced basic it with the Soviet Union on a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

at which the two so try to improve its, is expected to western Europe by treaty, known as first SALT accord 1972 — is the most yet to limit the ace.ouncement at the Secretary of State aid: "With this tre- an essential step- America and a

secretary Harold endorsed the tre- tial Senate ratification certain. Pow- SALT II puts the n an inferior milit-

oss of monitoring ght make detection impossi- Mr. Brown said the could be capab- icials

in Iran

ay 9 (R)—Iran's authorities today former officials of a prominent accused of having Israel. Their deaths the number of peo- squad in the past

"Voice of the lic" radio said executed was Iranian, a well alleged to have h Israel and Zion-

court in Tehran property and that ves for the benefit radio said. in Tehran also Ali Khorram, a described as the effect example of a earth", the charge : convicted in the

are Lt. Gen. Abdul nand, who briefly ter of information tree top officials of led Savak secret

man, an army ed with murder, in southern Fars

tions brought the former officials to the firing squad row of the monar- 99.

to extend billion Egypt

9 (R)—Japan will on yen \$5.8 mil- gyo to buy two Suez Canal, fore- cials said today. is expected to be on Saturday after by the Japanese. Friday, they said, part of 30 billion (of) financial the Japanese govt last October economy, foreign co-operation amed Sayeh, vis- said. The loan do with President Japan and West re part of the econ- nomic aid prom-

Egypt, ministry Carter has d West Germany i he promised to ceat talks on the ace treaty signed and Israel, the xan is worried that aid might offend. I producing coun- the treaty and is heavily depen- plies, they said.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورдан تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر باللغة العربية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Sharaf meets U.S. congressmen

WASHINGTON, May 9 (JNA)—Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf met in Washington last night with members of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee for an exchange of views on the Middle East question and the bases of establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the area. He also discussed with the members, Jordanian-U.S. relations and the presence of the Jordanian ambassador in Washington, Mr. Abdullah Salah. Earlier today, Sharif Abdul Hamid met with journalists and TV correspondents to brief them on the latest Middle East developments and explain Jordan's keenness and that of the Arab states to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East. Sharif Abdul Hamid was scheduled to meet tonight with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for a working dinner.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Israel stages lightning incursion into Lebanon

SHAQRA, Lebanon, May 9 (R)—Hundreds of Israeli troops and right-wing Lebanese militias swarmed into this village in southern Lebanon today and briefly occupied it after a Palestinian commando raid in northern Israel. The lightning incursion at

dawn was the biggest since more than 20,000 Israeli troops occupied a large area of the volatile southern Lebanon in March, 1978. It followed three days of Israeli air strikes against Lebanese targets.

said right-wing Lebanese militiamen accompanied by an Israeli officer had occupied Majdal Salim village three kilometres north of Shaqra.

The latest violence came shortly after Lebanese Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss rejected Mr. Begin's offer of peace talks, which coincided with the Israeli air strikes.

It also highlighted the deepening plight of the 6,000-strong U.N. forces, trapped between warring parties with no mandate to fight except in self-defence.

The force was set up to supervise a withdrawal of Israeli invasion forces last year and help the Lebanese government restore its authority in the border region.

It has been firmly resisted by the Israeli-backed militias, and Lebanon has asked the U.N. Security Council to strengthen the force.

In an official report issued in Beirut today, the UNIFIL command said its men had come under fire from "de facto forces" (militiamen) on three separate occasions last week. There were no casualties.

In the same period, Fijian U.N. troops blocked three attempts by unidentified "armed elements" to smuggle light arms ammunition into the UNIFIL area.

The report added that four armed men stole a radio and weapons from an Irish U.N. vehicle last week, but the equipment was returned following intervention by a Palestinian military officer.

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The correspondent said Irish U.N. officers began talks with the Israelis at noon in an effort to persuade them to withdraw, but there was no immediate word on the outcome of the meeting.

The state-run Beirut Radio reported that there were at least 25 Israeli Sherman tanks in Shaqra and set up a roadblock at a crossroads leading to the nearby villages of Braachit and Jmaimreh.

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# Jordan Times

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## Loss of innocence

IT IS OFTEN said that the Vietnam era marked the end of an "age of innocence" for the United States, an age during which the U.S. could morally police and culturally influence the world without bearing the burden of responsibility for the consequences, as the colonial powers had previously had to do.

Today, one suspects, Americans are more than ever having to come to terms with this loss of innocence, as it strikes home in an unmistakable way by hitting them where they hurt: in their pocketbooks and gas tanks.

By and large, the average American has up to now scarcely felt the impact of the inflation which has raged in the industrialised world since 1974: appeals from Washington for a national tightening of belts, attempts to hammer through a sensible energy policy, have for the most part failed to evince an apposite sense of urgency.

But now it looks as if the crunch has come. First to feel it is California—in GNP terms the eighth largest economic entity in the world—whose 22 million people are the owners of no less than 15 million motor vehicles. Californians are now queuing frantically at filling stations (and, in more extreme instances, holding them up at gunpoint or siphoning petrol out of their neighbours' cars) as the state imposes partial fuel rationing.

This is the beginning of the "energy crisis" that Americans have been warned about. It comes less than a month after President Carter finally proposed measures aimed, in Newsweek's words, at "moderating the nation's air-cooled, central-heated, gasoline-guzzling life-style by making it too costly." The ill-timed disaster at a nuclear power plant in Pennsylvania has added extra urgency to the energy dilemma—in a positive sense by focusing public attention on the availability of alternative energy sources, and in a negative sense by making nuclear power—even with all possible safeguards—a less acceptable alternative to oil-fuelled methods of power generation. Another jolt has been the revelation that the seven U.S. Big Oil companies are to be sued by the federal government for overcharging consumers to the tune of \$1,700 million since August 1973.

All this comes as a rude awakening. But critics argue that Americans have only themselves to blame: it can be said for example, that by overarming an aggressive Israel, the U.S. created the circumstances leading to the 1973 Arab oil embargo and subsequent OPEC price rises. Similarly, America's unswerving support for the Shah of Iran can be said to have contributed to the Iranian upheaval which interrupted that country's oil exports earlier this year and led to the present shortfall in U.S. crude supplies.

It is a case of Americans being forced to realise the extent to which they are responsible for the "external" factors which they are quick to blame for their problems. The same argument is postulated, for example, in the case of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA): if Americans feel smug about the fact that their government contributes the lion's share of the UNRWA budget, UNRWA officials might reply that it was U.S. policy both pre-1948 and since then which created the refugee crisis in the first place.

This is not to denigrate America's renowned generosity and charitability. But policies have foreseeable consequences, and good intentions are not always enough. A Marshall Plan to rebuild a war-shattered Europe is one thing; a Carter Plan to build up Egypt and Israel at the expense of a just and comprehensive Middle East peace settlement is another. As they wait in line at the gas pumps, these are things which Americans should be pondering.

## ARAB PRESS

AL RA'I WEDNESDAY criticises the statement by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance before the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Relations Committee Tuesday in which he says: "Israeli withdrawal from Arab territory still constitutes a basis for any future Middle East settlement."

In the paper's opinion, the statement is ambiguous either because Mr. Vance is afraid of the Zionist lobby or because the Carter administration is committed to support Israel's expansionist policy.

The statement is ambiguous, the paper adds, because Mr. Vance stipulates Arab recognition of Israel as a precondition for the achievement of peace. Mr. Vance is presenting the Arabs with a "semi-peace" and a "distorted" peace because he completely ignores the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and envisages peace at the expense of Arab rights and lands, the paper writes.

It warns that Mr. Vance will be committing a grave error if he tries to impose a *fait accompli* on the region and ignores the core of the problem and Palestinian rights.

What is required, the paper concludes, is a comprehensive peace based on U.N. Security Council resolution 242 and not peace through the "carrot and the stick" policy being pursued by Mr. Vance according to which he promises to return to the Arabs part of their occupied territories in exchange for concessions on basic principles which would force the Arabs to succumb to the conspiracy to liquidate the Palestine problem, or face a *fait accompli*.

AL DUSTOUR says that while Mr. Vance stresses that any future settlement in the Middle East should be based on Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin reiterates that under no circumstances will Israel withdraw from the occupied territories.

This discrepancy between the U.S. and Israeli views, the paper says, simply means that the Camp David agreements have failed to lay the basis of a comprehensive peace in the area. This basis, the paper says, still constitutes a matter of controversy between the U.S. and Israel.

## Arabsat to issue tender soon for \$200m. project

By Ron Cathell  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, May 9—The Arab Satellite Communication Organisation (Arabsat) expected to issue a tender "very soon" for the construction of three satellites and two telemetry tracking and command earth stations. The tender will be valued at over \$200 million.

"It hasn't been decided definitely when the tender will be floated, but it will be very soon," the director general of Jordan's Telecommunications Corporation, Mr. Mohammad Shahid Ismail, told the Jordan Times today. Mr. Ismail returned Monday from the Arabsat general assembly meetings in Tunisia where he headed Jordan's delegation. Arabsat is based in Riyadh.

The telecommunications system will serve all members of the Arab League who are also members of Arabsat, except Egypt. The Arabsat general assembly in Tunisia voted to suspend Egypt's membership in the organisation in accordance with resolutions adopted by Arab foreign ministers at the Baghdad summit.

The system will be used not only for telephony, telex and telegraphic communications, but also to transmit television programmes throughout the Arab World.

Included in the \$200 million project is a high-power transponder on the ground that will enable the orbiting satellite to relay television programmes from one Arab country to another.

"People anywhere in the Arab World will be able to pick up television programmes broadcast in the Arab World. All they need is a special, inexpensive and small TV antenna," Mr. Ismail said.

Once the system is operational, which is scheduled for January 1, 1983, the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (ALECSO) will produce a variety of television programmes for broadcasting through the transponder to all Arab countries.

At the general assembly in Tunisia, Arabsat adopted a resolution to conduct a survey to study how it will implement the second phase of the telecommunications system; that is, the earth stations in each Arab country. The study will attempt to determine how many transmitting and receiving stations will be needed and how their design and construction can be coordinated with the satellites.

## Syrian transport minister leaves

AMMAN, May 9 (JNA)—Syrian Minister of Transport Dr. Salim Yasin left for home today at the end of his three-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, he took part in the meetings of the Jordanian-Syrian Land Transport Company and the Jordanian-Syrian shipping

company. The meetings culminated today with the signing by Dr. Yasin and his Jordanian counterpart Ali Suteimat of minutes covering the two companies annual reports, the 1979 budgets and investment plans for this year.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Art Exhibit

The Dept. of Culture and Arts presents an exhibition of paintings by Zaki Shaqfeh and Yasser Dwaik at the Art Gallery, Ministry of Culture and Youth.

### Children's Books Exhibit

The Friends of Children's Club presents an exhibit of children's books at the Palace of Culture. The exhibit is open from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

### Photo Exhibit

The French Cultural Centre presents an exhibit of photos on Provence, which is open during regular hours.

### Detective Film

The Goethe Institute presents a detective television film entitled "AE617 ohne Landeberlaubnis" (in German) at 8:00 p.m.

## COMMENTARY

The paper further states that the main reason why Jordan refused to be involved in the Camp David agreements is that such agreements are so ambiguous that they do not lead to a genuine solution to the Middle East problem.

The paper adds that the vagueness of the Camp David agreements is clearly reflected in the contradictory statements made by Mr. Vance and Mr. Begin on the attitude of both the U.S. and Israel vis-a-vis the situation in the area.

The paper also says that in view of the disagreement between the U.S. and Israel, the United States is invited to stop regarding the Camp David agreement as the ideal framework to solve the Middle East problem as this agreement has so far failed to achieve the minimum requirements of peace.

In conclusion, the paper hopes that the Israeli attitude might motivate the U.S. to hold a constructive dialogue with the Arabs with the object of transferring the whole issue to the United Nations in order to implement the U.N. resolutions and lay the foundations of a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

## FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT

Newly completed villa furnished with essentials. Consists of two flats. Could be used separately or together. Ground floor, two bedrooms, living and dining rooms, terrace, kitchen, bath and toilet plus store room. First floor, two bedrooms and third small one, living, guest and dining rooms, kitchen, two bath rooms, garage and telephone, centrally heated, West Shmeisani.

Please call: Tel. 63300.

## PLO team due in Amman

AMMAN, May 9 (J.T.)—The joint Jordan-Palestinian committee set up at the Baghdad summit conference last November to help Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza resist Israeli occupation will convene here in the next few days, Al Dustour newspaper reported today.

Mr. Hamed Abu Sitta, the director of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's occupied territories affairs department will be coming to Amman from Damascus at the head of a PLO team to continue discussions with Jordanian officials on how best to use the \$150 million earmarked by the Baghdad summit to help support Palestinians under occupation.

Mr. Abu Sitta was in Amman at the beginning of last month for talks with Mr. Abu Odeh, the Minister of Information and head of the Jordanian side to the committee in his capacity as chairman of the Executive Bureau for Occupied Territories Affairs.

**Old man stabbed to death in Salt**

AMMAN, May 9 (J.T.)—A 70-year-old man from Sweileh was stabbed to death last night in Salt by his brother-in-law's 17-year-old nephew in an apparent family feud. The assault took place following a row that grew into a fight between the old man and his 52-year-old brother-in-law. Apparently, the brother-in-law had taken his wife to her brother's house for still unknown reasons. This led to a fight in which the young man interfered on the side of his uncle and stabbed the old man with his dagger in the neck and other places on his body.

The young man was immediately arrested and the public prosecutor of Salt is said to be conducting an investigation.

**Gaza mayor anticipates strong pressure to accept self-rule**

AMMAN, May 9 (J.T.)—The Mayor of Gaza, Mr. Rashad Al Shawwa, told Al Ra'i newspaper here today that both Israel and Egypt are planning on using the Gaza Strip as the experimental station for the self-rule plan.

The situation is fraught with peril, he added, because both countries possess the means to exert pressure on inhabitants of the strip to force them to take part in the plan against their will.

The people of Gaza would be willing to accept the so-called autonomy plan if it guaranteed their full legitimate rights, Mr. Al Shawwa added. He listed these as respecting the human rights of the Palestinians under occupation, allowing them to exercise the right

**Jordan, Syria sign protocol on education**

DAMASCUS, May 9 (JNA)—Jordan and Syria signed here last night a protocol for the implementation of a two-year education programme included in an agreement between the two countries.

The programme provides for the granting of scholarships to Jordanian students to acquire higher academic and vocational education in Syria, and Syrian students to do so in Jordan. The programme also includes the exchange of educational delegations, specialists and expertise as well as the formation of a joint committee to launch cooperation between universities in Jordan and Syria.

The protocol also provides for the exchange of visits by folkloric troupes and specialists in archaeology.

Signing for Jordan was the Minister of Education Dr. Abdul Salam Majali and for Syria, his counterpart, Mr. Mohammad Masharqa. Both ministers announced agreement on a comprehensive plan to unify syllabuses and school textbooks for the elementary stage to be completed in the scholastic year 1981/82.

Dr. Majali and his accompanying delegation returned to Amman this afternoon.

## UNFURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

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## NOTEBOOK

## The energy of leaders

By Rami G. Khouri

THE LATEST LAPSE of the United States into another so-called "energy crisis" forces observers here in the Holy Land to question yet again whether we are witnessing a world power in the midst of not only an inability to map out and implement a coherent long-term energy policy, but also a questionable ability to use crisis-management techniques to get through what should be only a short-term problem of energy supply.

The entire energy picture in the United States is distressing, because it reveals the failure of the American system's otherwise effective self-corrective mechanisms to tackle this important question.

What are we to conclude about the United States leadership's ability to address the complexities of the Palestinian issue, when it is bumbling so badly on such a straightforward technical matter as energy? We have little leeway to conclude anything else than that the leadership of the United States is not a very good guardian of American national interest.

It is easy to chide the Americans about their half-hearted approach to energy, because the combination of their energy gluttony and the lack of a coherent overall energy strategy makes them easy prey, particularly as it has been more than five years now since the energy dilemma first hit the Americans in the spring of 1973, well before the Arab oil embargo of that autumn.

It is easy today to blame the Iranian situation for the energy problems of the United States, but that would be as wrong as blaming the spring 1973 energy problems in the United States on the Arab oil embargo that only came at the end of that year. In the politically freezing atmosphere, however, of an election-minded America, it will be necessary to find scapegoats on whom to pin the blame for the current oil shortages that are most evident in places such as California.

What we are witnessing on the broader level is a test of the quality of American leadership. It is unrealistic to expect any single American citizen, or group, or city, or state to understand fully the sacrifices he or she must make alone to reduce energy consumption quickly. This is also unrealistic in practical terms. What is required, though, is an indication that there is an understanding on the national level of the American energy dilemma.

This does not mean only reducing oil con-

sumption, but it relates to the very wide spectrum of personal, economic and political forces that determine the very fabric of American civilization. In this sense, the test to which the American leadership is being put is no different from that to which the leadership of every other country in the world is being put.

It is simple to come up with short-term strategies, including such components as price increases, rationing of gasoline and implementing heating limits for buildings. But even this limited crisis-management approach is being better applied in the United States, particularly in political pressures inside the Congress that include congressional-executive cooperation, rational approach to reducing oil con-

The test to which the American leadership is being put—including state and city levels—is whether or not the United States can demonstrate a decisiveness in addressing its stated goal without getting embarrassingly tangled in its own self-made contradictions on the way. For example, we are likely to witness the intellectual media equivalent of object lessons in the coming months in the American oil embargo of the last Carter administration's energy plan—demonstrating a domestic oil price—which is equivalent to a American-produced oil price at the OPEC level. We will have to pay the price that Thomas Jefferson and Franklin failed, unfortunately, to avoid.

Energy is one of the global issues that moral component that the United States fails to appreciate, and perhaps is subconsciously approaching once again in the drive to buy cheap oil and from Mexico. While Americans may ignore their sudden energy problems, they must see this as another opportunity to re-examine where oil fits into the global political scheme as well as the United States role in the welfare of the planet Earth. This assumes a sense of self-assuredness and measured responsibility, the part of the American leadership that is not sure it is, in fact, all there.

**Badran inspects public services**

IL AQABA, May 9 (J.T.)—

Minister Muhib Badran, accompanied by several cabinet members, today started a two-day inspection tour of Aqaba and southern region of the country.

At the outset of his visit prime minister met with Aqaba district governor, heads of municipal councils in Aqaba area and other dignitaries.

The district governor told Mr. Badran on various occasions that the burden of his ministry is to alleviate the burden on his ministry.

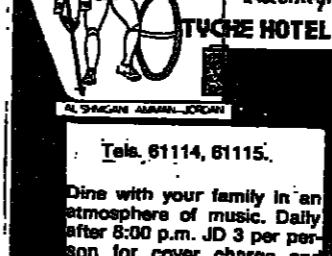
**Palestinians appeal to Islamic conference**

AMMAN, May 9 (J.T.)—Three leading Palestinian figures today appealed to the Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Fez to take speedy action to put an end to the grave dangers threatening Arab Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories.

The three, Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh, Rawhi Al Khatib and Dr. Daoud Al Husaini, all members of the Save Jerusalem Committee, said in a statement to Al Dustour that conditions in Jerusalem are serious and the Israelis are carrying out measures to Judaize the city.

They expressed the hope that the conference will respond to the challenges of President Sadat and reject any solutions which do not guarantee the return of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty.

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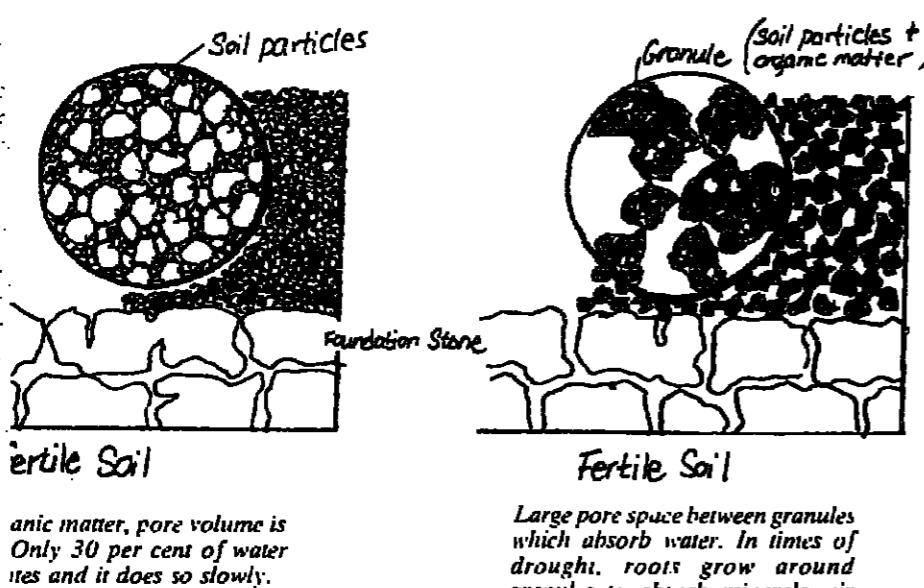
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# Agronomist proposes scheme to make Syria's arid land fertile

at McDonnell  
the Jordan Times

JS, May 9 — An studying for her master's degree in agriculture at Goethe University, West Germany, a solution for making arid lands fertile. They were to materialise along the could be planted with seeds for at least four preparation for planting s.

"as impractical nor may sound," says an Engel Greco. She spent four eight-weeks to gather firsthand master's thesis on one of the soils in Syria. "It's grasses or clovers we to be planted, the quantities of water for soil only be necessary sage would then year. Also, only



am by agronomist Ms. Natasha Greco showing the increase in water absorption that takes place when soil has organic material added to it.

small areas need be planted in the experimental stages."

The South Australians have suggested a similar project in which clover (or medicago) is rotated annually with wheat crops. Ms. Greco's theory differs in that she recommends that meadow grass or clover not be used for fodder, but left to fertilise the land for three to four years.

"In the area of Deir Ez-Zor salinisation is severe, one-third of 78,000 hectares is our of production. From 1950 onward, cotton production increased to 50 per cent of all crops cultivated in the Middle Euphrates region. This monoculture resulted in a deterioration of the soil," she said.

"We know there has been agriculture along the Euphrates from 6000 B.C. — one of the earliest farming settlements is the neolithic site of Burqas south of Deir Ez-Zor. "If the land was conducive to farming even in pre-history, why is it infertile now?"

Ms. Greco asks,

Ms. Greco reasons that much of the deterioration occurred in the 20th century.

"One of the worst things one can do to soil is to leave it fallow, yet for more than two decades, this happened when the French prohibited Syrians to cultivate much of the land throughout the Mandate because if the farmers were self-sufficient, they wouldn't need to work on French plantations."

Another traditional attitude about semi-arid land is that the only solution is drainage. "Drainage in itself is a good thing," she said, "but in soil of poor structure, drainage doesn't work well."

"The defeatist attitude that the soil is either not worth reclamation or that if drainage doesn't work, it's hopeless, is not being accepted. I'm happy to see, by Syrians at GADEB (General Authority for Development of the Euphrates Basin). The Syrians are aware of the disadvantages of monoculture and the necessity to supply soil with organic matter to increase fertility."

At this point, Ms. Greco drew a diagram and explained the differences between infertile and fertile soil. "Infertile soil," she said, "is composed of particles of clay, silt and sand lacking organic matter. It is easily pulverised to dust, quickly erodes and forms a crust. When irrigated, it loses 70 per cent of the water as runoff because it lacks the pores to absorb it. In other words, only 30 per cent of the water is absorbed and it slowly seeps down to the foundation stone to accumulate as salt."

"Fertile soil is black, spongy and full of organic material. Under the microscope, you can discern stable granules that don't dissolve in water. Because of the large pore space between the granules, 100 percent of the water penetrates the soil. The water does not sink to the foundation level to build up salts because the granules suck up the water and store it for a dry day."

"In semi-arid climates where the harvest often depends on rain, when there are 20 days of drought, the roots grow around the granules in fertile soil and absorb minerals, air and water."

"One of the problems with infertile soils is the salt on the

lion hectares in Syria, only seven million hectares—or 38 per cent of the land—is cultivatable."

"I maintain that areas on the Euphrates lay fallow because of politics, not climate. The French forbade Syrian farmers to cultivate much of the land throughout the Mandate because if the farmers were self-sufficient, they wouldn't need to work on French plantations."

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"One of the problems with infertile soils is the salt on the



Agronomist Ms. Natasha Greco who recommends planting meadow grasses to desalinate Syria's arid soils.

foundation stone, the salts slowly rise to the earth's surface. In ancient times farmers tried to halt this process by leaching. That is, they poured water into the soil to push the salts below the root level of plants. This is costly. When you irrigate, you want the water to go to the plants, not for 70 percent of it to be wasted in keeping the salts below root level."

How then, does she propose to give a fertile structure to infertile soils in Syria?

"The idea isn't mine," she replied. "I found it in the 1938 reports of a Soviet soil expert, Viljams, who had great success in building organic stores into infertile lands of the Soviet deserts. Evidently, he fell into disfavour because his reports were last reprinted in 1958."

"Basically, Viljams said if you plant perennial pasture grasses for three or four years—and if you don't use the grasses as fodder but let them return to the soil—you can create fertile structures in infertile soil."

"Annual plants, such as wheat, don't allow the soil to build up organic granules because they die in summer and only the roots and straw remain to decay to minerals. Perennial grasses are different: the root mass dies in late autumn and breaks down into simple organic compounds. The roots keep buds in the soil so that

they release calcium that, when mixed with the grass residue, forms a cement—a very basic way to construct fertile soil."

Ms. Greco said that clover and grasses absorb nitrogen from the air and release it into the soil from their roots. She notes that legumes also trap nitrogen. "The roots of legumes break the deeper layers of the soil, when the roots decay, they release calcium that, when mixed with the grass residue, forms a cement—a very basic way to construct fertile soil."

Ms. Greco says that Viljams was working in very dry areas receiving less than 300 mm. of precipitation a year. "After six or seven years of implanting the dry soil with meadow grasses, it accepted water penetration and yielded seven tons of wheat per hectare. The average yield in West Germany is four tons per hectare."

"The soils Viljams experimented with later were able to resist changes in climate because they had a storage capacity. After growing wheat for six years on rotation basis with fertilisers, he went back to one year of planting pasture grasses."

Smiling broadly, Ms. Greco qualified her statements: "I'm not trying to transform the Euphrates region into a meadow, I realise farmers must get a return from their lands and that people must be fed, but why not try to plant clover in certain areas?"

"Why not experiment? The original outlay of water might be large, but after the first year, the material in the soil would hold and store the water at an increasing rate."

"Similar results can be achieved with manure, but it would entail huge quantities. Syrian farmers are also practicing 'green fertilising' in that they plough 'ful' (legumes) under the soil in the spring. They might increase nitrogen, but the organic content of the soil isn't increased because the 'ful' is mineralised in the summer. If they ploughed the 'ful' under in the autumn, they would get better results."

If Ms. Greco has her way, she will present her published master's thesis to the Syrian government next year and hopefully participate in its implementation.

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## Cabinet approves ratification of Islamic cooperation agreement

AMMAN, May 9 (JNA) -- The cabinet today gave its approval for the exchange of instruments of ratification for an agreement reached at the 1977 Islamic Conference in Saudi Arabia on trade, cultural and technical cooperation among Islamic nations. The cabinet authorised Jordan's ambassador in Jeddah to carry out the exchange of instruments.

## Governor of Arab Jerusalem meets premier

AMMAN, May 9 (J.T.) -- The governor of Arab Jerusalem Mr. Anwar Khathib called on Prime Minister Mudar Badran yesterday to discuss a number of issues concerning citizens of Arab Jerusalem and other areas of the occupied West Bank. According to the daily Al Dostour, Mr. Khathib was scheduled to return to Jerusalem today.

## Cabinet forms financial delegation

AMMAN, May 9 (JNA) -- The cabinet today formed a financial delegation headed by Finance Minister Mohammad Dabbas to go to Kuwait for talks on increasing Jordanian-Kuwaiti economic cooperation, joint ventures and the employment of Kuwaiti public and private investments in Jordanian projects. Mr. Dabbas is to be accompanied by a high-level nine-member delegation representing leading economic institutions in Jordan.

## W. German Development Bank team tours Aqaba projects

AQABA, May 9 (JNA) -- A visiting team from the West German Development Bank today toured a number of Jordanian projects financed by the bank in the Aqaba region. The projects include those undertaken by the Aqaba Railway and Aqaba Harbour corporations and the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company. The team, which arrived in Jordan on May 2, has also met with Minister of Transport Ali Suheimat to discuss progress of work on these projects.

## Tourism minister receives Austrian journalists

AMMAN, May 9 (JNA) -- Minister of Tourism Ghaleb Barakat briefed a visiting team of Austrian journalists today on Jordanian development projects in general and tourism plans in particular. The team is currently visiting Jordanian archaeological and tourist sites at the invitation of the Ministry of Tourism with the purpose of encouraging Austrian newspapers and magazines to write about tourist attractions in Jordan.

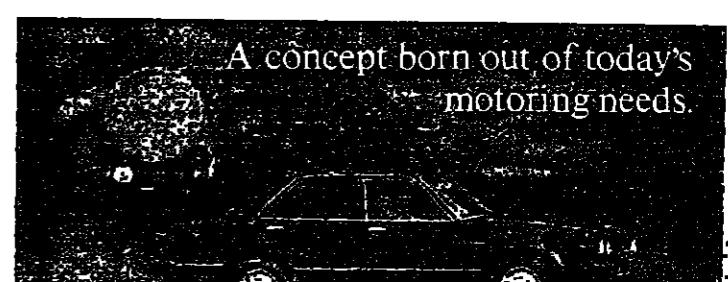


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**TIME**

**The World Newsmagazine**

**Read in this week's issue**

**BRITAIN'S FIGHTING LADY** (Margaret Thatcher becomes nation's first woman prime minister).

**THATCHER INTERVIEW** (she warns about Soviet Union's intentions).

**CARTER-KENNEDY FEUD** (U.S. political battle heats up over oil companies).

**WORRIES OVER BREZHNEV** (Soviet Leader's health could cloud negotiations).

**JAPAN TRADE** (Ohira promises Carter to try to narrow U.S. trade gap).

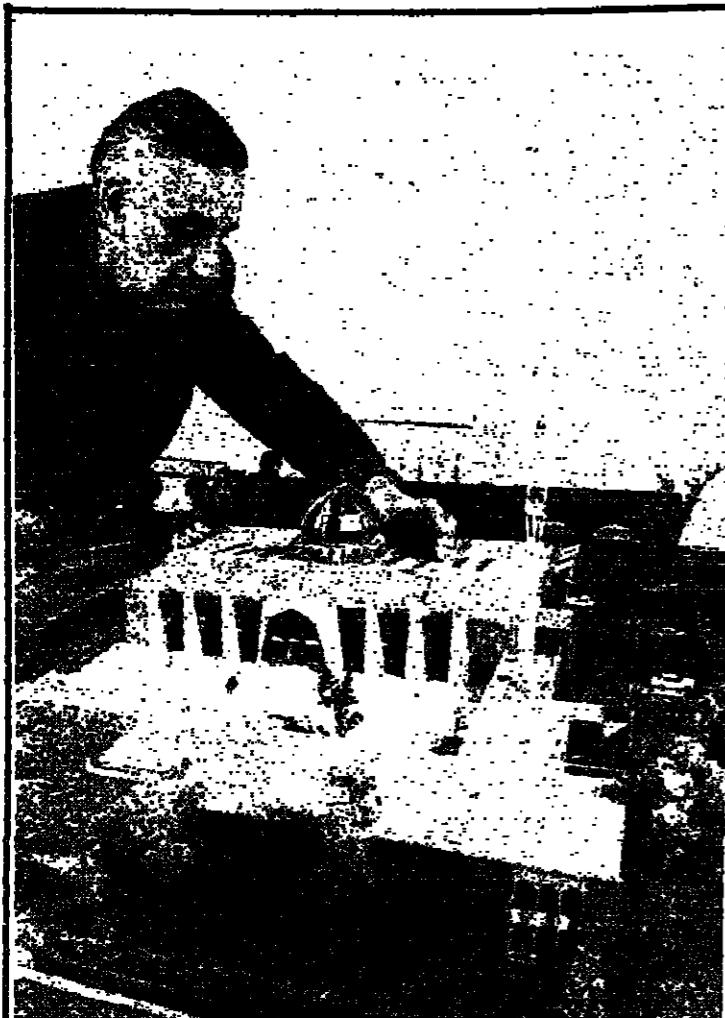
**IRAN FOREIGN MINISTER** (says U.S. must change its relations with Tehran).

**AFGHAN REBELLION** (another possible revolution with Islamic overtones).

**U.S. MOTORISTS** (feeling the pinch at the gas pump).

**POPE PICKS VETERAN** (Archbishop Agostino Casaroli new secretary of state).

**STRONGER DOLLAR HITS EUROPE** (causes increased inflation on Continent).



## New mosque for Glasgow

GLASGOW—A new mosque with traditional dome and minaret is to be built for the Muslim community in Glasgow, Scotland, and will be part of the new city plan. Designed by architect W.M. Copeland (pictured with model), the mosque will stand on a splendid riverside site adjacent to civic buildings, the law courts, the nautical college and leisure centre. The L-shaped building will provide a main prayer hall for 1,400 worshippers, a women's hall, a large community hall, meeting rooms, facilities for light refreshments and a classroom and library for religious studies. The mosque will provide a real centre of community life as well as worship for Muslims not only in Glasgow but throughout Scotland. (COI photo)

# JORDANTIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

## Intercontinental Basketball Cup

MULHOUSE, France, May 9 (R) -- France, conquerors of the United States last Saturday, won their second match of the Intercontinental Basketball Cup here last night, beating Argentina 103-87. Cheered on by a crowd of 3,200, France took a 7-2 lead in the first two minutes thanks to excellent play by Apollo Faye. Despite valiant opposition from the South Americans -- who were not fielding their first team, at home preparing for the Pan-American games -- the French defence held firm thanks to tight man-to-man marking. France led by 10 points at half-time, but minutes after the break the Argentines closed the gap to 48-46. But thanks to spectacular play by Faye, Jacques Cacheire and above all Dubuisson, France surged ahead again to win a clear victory.

## Red Star to meet Borussia in UEFA Cup

BELGRADE, May 9 (R) -- Red Star Belgrade expect to beat Borussia Moenchengladbach in their UEFA (European Football Union) Cup final first leg match here today, despite the memory of a humiliating experience against the West German club in the European Cup two years ago. "Everything is excellent. All my players are in top form and the atmosphere is optimistic -- we all expect to win," Red Star coach Branko Stankovic said. In 1977, Red Star were swamped by Borussia, 3-0 at home and 5-1 away. Stankovic expects Borussia to play defensively today while attempting swift and dangerous counter-attacks through their fast wingers Simonsen and Lienen. "I think it will be more difficult for us here than in the return match. Against defensive tactics you have to be careful not to throw everything into attack, and alert at the same time for possible counter-attacks," he said. The Belgrade team's optimism is boosted by their triumphs over England's Arsenal and West Bromwich Albion and West Germany's

Hertha Berlin in the three previous rounds of the competition. "The most important thing is that we prevent Borussia from scoring in Belgrade. If we manage that I would be satisfied with a minimum victory," Stankovic said. He added that he had warned his players that Borussia had not lost a single match away or at home in this year's UEFA Cup. "That does not mean we will change our tactics for Borussia. Red Star will play the same game as in all previous matches. There will be no special tasks to stop Simonsen or anybody else," Stankovic said. The match, the first UEFA Cup final in Yugoslavia, has attracted enormous interest.

Red Star officials expect more than 100,000 supporters at the stadium, the biggest in Yugoslavia. Borussia, faced with relegation worries at home, will be without two of their first team regulars, the injured Calle Del'Haye and Hans Klinkhammer. But they have ace defender Berti Vogts back -- he returned to the team last month after being sidelined since last August by a broken leg -- and the diminutive Dane Simonsen could prove a trump card in attack. The Cup would be a fine farewell present for Simonsen, Europe's 1977 Footballer of the Year, who joins Spanish club Barcelona next season, and for manager Udo Lattek, who also departs next season. He takes over at nearby Dortmund.

Hertha Berlin's trainer Kuno Kloetzer, whose squad went out to Red Star in the semi-finals, has predicted that the Belgrade club will win the Cup. "Borussia has no chance against these Yugoslavs," he said. But Lattek retorted: "Kloetzer should know to what heights Borussia can raise themselves." He added: "We must score a goal in Belgrade. It would be terribly important for the return game."

## European Amateur Boxing Championships

COLOGNE, West Germany, May 9 (R) -- The four Soviet boxers competing on the fourth day of the European Amateur Boxing

Championships in Cologne last night all marched on to the semi-finals. On the first day of the quarter-final contests, the Soviet women were flyweight Alexander Dugayev, middleweight Gennady Rybakov, light-heavyweight Albert Mirov and middleweight Shamil Sabykov. Four Bulgarian boxers were defeated, including European junior champion Petar Stoenov, who lost a decision to West German super-heavyweight Peter Knecht. Other West German winners were Rolf Wedel who beat Yugoslav Konceny of Czechoslovakia 5-0 in the light-weight division, and Greek-born Georg Vlachos who beat Belgian René Renard 5-0 in the bantam-weight. East Germany got three boxers through to the semi-finals.

## Women's World Basketball Championships

SEOUL, May 9 (AP) -- Front-running Canada takes on Japan and Italy meets France today as the seven-nation final to the eighth World Basketball Championship for Women reaches the halfway point. The seven finalists, also including the United States, Australia and South Korea, rested yesterday. The unbeaten Canadian girls, with three victories so far, are certain to dispose easily of the shorter Japanese, who won a victory against two losses. Italy and France are tied with three losses, but the Italians are slightly favored. The United States' silver medalist in the 1976 Montreal Olympics and Australia, each with two victories and one loss, are in third place in the standings after Korea's 3-1 record. The sole Korean entry was to Canada. The defending champion Soviet Union and three other communist countries, which have no diplomatic relations with South Korea, boycotted the Seoul meet.

## New Alfa-Romeo entry to race in Belgium

MILAN, Italy, May 9 (AP) -- The brand-new Alfa Romeo Formula-One racer will be in Sunday's Grand Prix of Belgium, sixth event of the World Championship, offshoot of auto racing stable announced yesterday. The all-Alfa model, engine and body assembled by the Italian auto maker, will be driven by Jean-Pierre Bruno Giacomelli. Alfa Romeo, which also supplies engines to the Brabham team, had been long in doubt whether to enter a new racer in Belgium. Company officials said a decision was made on the basis of competitive times clocked by Giacomelli in a series of test runs at Zolder, Holland last week.

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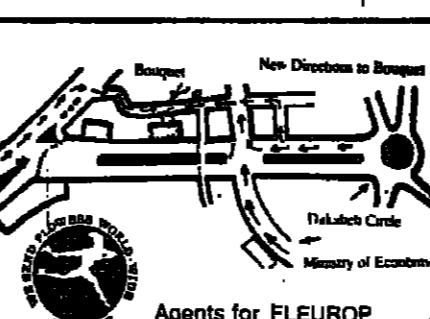
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FOR THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1979

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Carroll Righter Institute

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Apr. 21 to Apr. 19) Good day to study your us and know how you can improve it. Come understanding with loved one.

Apr. 20 to May 19) Don't jump to conclusions or there could be an unhappy connections. Be poised.

May 21 to June 21) Don't permit a misnomer to intimidate you. A private matter can lead to your satisfaction.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Go after the desire but be sure it is of the proven kind or into trouble. Be logical.

22 to Aug. 21) Don't make matters worse at the bait of a senseless argument. Sidestep to waste your time.

Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Ideal day to study don't understand and come up with the t. Be careful of strangers.

pt. 23 to Oct. 22) Know what your true positive one you love and do your best to please. ur fine reputation.

Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may be extremely in your personal aims now, but don't be others to gain them.

TUES (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Good day to make ins to have greater abundance in the future. ta you need from the right sources.

IN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Show more devotion gain their goodwill. Clarify your thinking finest aims. Be wise.

S JAN. 21 to Feb. 19) Contact an influential and gain the support you need at this time. appier lines.

Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) There are many opportunities now in your line of endeavor. Make the p. one with the one you love.

**JUMBLE.**THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

MOVEN

FIDOR

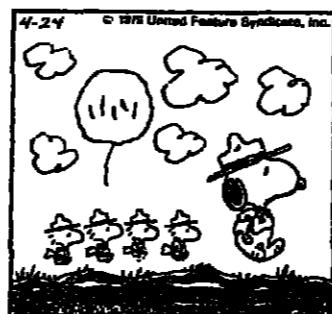
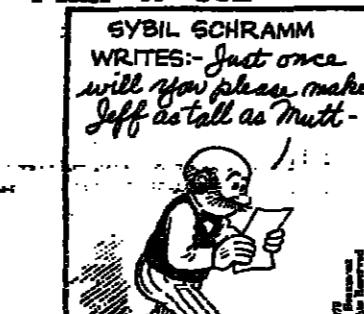
SLOAMT

RILLAP

ANSWER: SHE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(yesterday's answers not received)

**Peanuts****Andy Capp****Mutt 'n' Jeff****Flintstones**

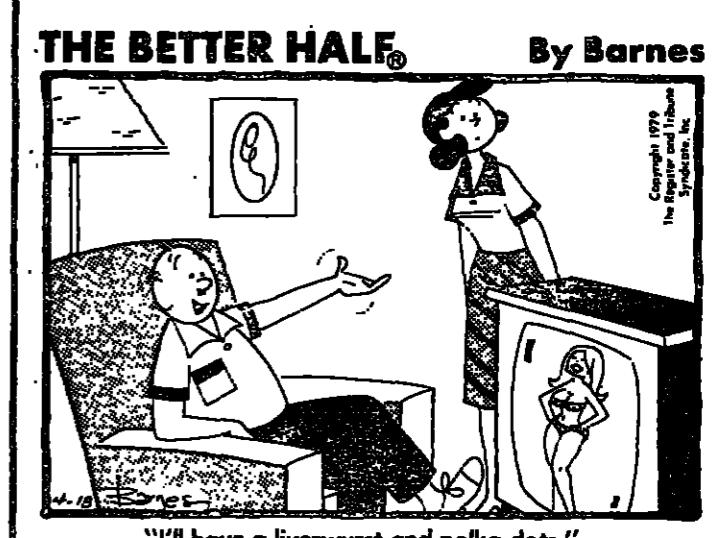
COULDN'T BE STRAIGHTER, BOSS!

THE Daily Crossword														
by Jordan S. Lasher														
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CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)															
American Centre	41520	British Council	36147-8	French Institute	36147-9	Georgian Embassy	36148	German Embassy	36149	Hungarian Embassy	36150	Italian Cultural Centre	36151	Spanish Cultural Centre	36152
Indian Embassy	36153	Iranian Embassy	36154	Iraqi Embassy	36155	Japanese Embassy	36156	Korean Embassy	36157	Latvian Embassy	36158	Polish Embassy	36159	Romanian Embassy	36160
Soviet Cultural Centre	36161	Turkish Cultural Centre	36162	Yugoslav Cultural Centre	36163	Y.W.C.A.	36164	Y.W.M.A.	36165	Zagoria Museum Library	36166	Zagoria Museum Library	36167	Zagoria Museum Library	36168
V.W.C.A.	36169	Armenia Museum Library	36170	U.S. Consulate General	36171	U.S. Consulate General	36172	U.S. Consulate General	36173	U.S. Consulate General	36174	U.S. Consulate General	36175	U.S. Consulate General	36176
Y.W.M.A.	36177	Armenia Museum Library	36178	U.S. Consulate General	36179	U.S. Consulate General	36180	U.S. Consulate General	36181	U.S. Consulate General	36182	U.S. Consulate General	36183	U.S. Consulate General	36184
Armenia Museum Library	36185	U.S. Consulate General	36186	U.S. Consulate General	36187	U.S. Consulate General	36188	U.S. Consulate General	36189	U.S. Consulate General	36190	U.S. Consulate General	36191	U.S. Consulate General	36192
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# According to Reuter survey World oil shortage has had 'very limited effect' on W. Europe

LONDON, May 9 (R) — About half the governments in Western Europe are trying in various, mainly voluntary, ways to get their people to cut down on energy consumption. But the world oil shortage now causing long queues at California petrol stations has had very limited and uneven effect in Western Europe, a Reuter survey has shown.

West Germany, Britain and Switzerland expect no problems over oil supplies this year. "It can't happen here," a government official said in Bonn.

Mr. Martin Gruener, secretary of state in the West German Economics Ministry, told a radio interviewer that the fall in America's crude oil stocks was

Nepal releases

ex-premier

from detention

KATMANDU, May 9 (R) — Former premier B.P. Koirala and other leaders of his banned Nepalese Congress Party were released from detention late last night after being detained on accusations of organising violent incidents.

Most shops in central Kathmandu were closed following a resurgence of student unrest. Small groups of shouting students marched around the capital again this morning.

Mr. Koirala said: "A small student movement was blown into a major national crisis because of the ineptitude of the government which is not responsive to the aspirations and will of the people."

He said he still hoped for national reconciliation with various political groupings uniting behind King Birendra for a democratic and strong Nepal.

## Aldo Moro's murder unsolved year later

ROME, May 9 (R) — Former Premier Aldo Moro was murdered one year ago today, but no one knows for sure who killed the respected elder statesman and Italy is still living in the shadow of the guerrillas' guns.

The anniversary of Mr. Moro's death was marked by ceremonies throughout the country as Italians recalled the moment his body was found dumped in a car in central Rome. The discovery ended 55 days of drama and tragedy perhaps unparalleled in postwar Italy.

"A year has passed since that terrible day," said Mr. Benigno Zaccagnini, the secretary of Mr. Moro's Christian Democrat Party. "And yet for us today is still May 9, 1978. The wound has not healed, and the emptiness has not been filled."

Mr. Moro, five times Italy's prime minister, was found curled up in the back of a tiny red Renault with 11 bullets in his chest. The car had gone unnoticed until a telephone call from his murderers told his family where the body could be found.

In the last month a series of police swoops has picked up guerrillas who may have made the telephone call. Some 40 Red Brigades members are under arrest in connection with the murder but none has been brought to trial.

Nobody knows for certain who planned the kidnap nor who took part in it. Nobody knows where Mr. Moro was held prisoner. Nor why or where he was killed, nor on whose orders.

Since Mr. Moro's death, there have been no more political kidnappings, but 37 Italians have died in guerrilla attacks. At least 65 others have been injured. There is a risk, as a Rome newspaper put it, of "a permanent, endemic state of guerrilla warfare."

By Jeremy Morgan

BRUSSELS — The long-awaited European Monetary System (EMS) has finally come into force, linking most of the currencies in the European Economic Community (EEC). Considering the complexity of the scheme, it has so far jogged along fairly comfortably. Nevertheless, the first month of operation provided at least one major surprise.

The currencies which might have been expected to hold steady as EMS got under way tended to lose out to the currencies belonging to those countries which at the beginning of this year were still decidedly coy about joining EMS.

EEC countries with strong economies and low inflation rates, such as West Germany, saw the value of their currencies against other EMS units drift downwards.

Conversely, at the other end of the scale, EEC countries with wobbly economies and high inflation—most notably Italy—have watched their currencies set the pace at the expense of the traditionally less vulnerable currencies.

Great things are expected of EMS, a complex system of checks and balances designed to achieve stability in exchange rates between the currencies—and provide a currency bloc for protection against fluctuations in other leading currencies such as the U.S. dollar and the Japanese yen.

More ambitiously, those who over the years have carried the torch for a United States of Europe hope that EMS will be the first step towards a common unit of currency for the EEC, which is a

## Surprise twist in Europe's

*Once a currency reaches its "intervention" point, central bank activity is triggered off to prevent it from either rising or falling beyond its EMS limits.*

*In simple terms, the banks will generally support a currency sitting on its "floor", by buying it in the amount required to restore its parity. A currency bouncing up at its "ceiling" will generally be sold to bring it down.*

*If just two currencies are involved, then what virtually amounts to a straight swap might take place, with the central banks doing their business in the currency which needs market support.*

*When the Belgian franc recently slipped to its "floor" against Denmark's krone—or, more accurately, the Danish currency hit its Belgian franc "ceiling"—central banks purchased francs until order was restored.*

*To date, EMS has got underway without any major mishaps. However, things have not quite turned out the way some foreign exchange observers had thought likely.*

*In a well-ordered economic world, the Belgo-Danish deal might have worked the other way round, with the franc bumping up against the krone, since Belgium's inflation rate of four per cent is among the best in the EEC, and rather more impressive than Denmark's seven per cent.*

*Denmark's more evident inflationary weakness might have*

*The early stages of Europe's long-awaited new Monetary System have already produced one odd paradox—the Common Market countries with the strongest economies and lowest inflation rates have seen the value of their currencies drift downwards against those of the economically weaker members.*

*been expected to undermine the krone against a currency backed by a more stable economy, such as the Belgian franc. However, such immaculate economic logic has not worked out in EMS so far.*

*In fact, it had been the Italian lira which had led the way—although Italy's inflation rate of 13 per cent a year is the highest in the EEC. The lira has consistently been at the top of daily EMS fluctuation tables, having before Easter gained around three per cent against the weakest currency in EMS to date, the Belgian franc.*

*Had it not been for Italy's special six per cent fluctuation margin, there would have been intervention selling of lire already on a substantial scale to bring the Italian currency off the top and back in line.*

*France, which early this year delayed joining EMS over farm price concessions, principally*

*from West Germany, has watched its franc perform steadily if unspectacularly within EMS margins.*

*French inflation is currently running at around ten per cent a year. Contrast that with the German mark, dawdling around the lower end of its fluctuation band against most other EMS currencies—although German inflation of little more than three per cent a year is the lowest within the EEC.*

*This apparent paradox can be explained with the help of hindsight. EMS currencies are obviously not immune to the vagaries of foreign exchanges operating outside Continental Europe—and they are no more protected against other developments in the outside world. Concern at higher raw material costs, and crude oil prices especially, has certainly helped unsettle the*

## 'Supersnake'

*German mark.*

*In addition, money managers have spotted the attractive interest rates which some EMS countries have adopted as part of their monetary and fiscal policies.*

*These tend to be the countries with high inflation rates, where tight credit is required of necessity. Hence the drift towards deposits in these currencies—and strong demand for their traditionally weaker currencies.*

*Complicating the picture still further has been the absence of sterling. EMS currencies are not only linked by fluctuation margins between each other: they are also linked closely to an artificial EEC currency, the European Currency Unit (ECU), and can only trade within specific limits against ECUs.*

*Unfortunately for the EMS partners, ECUs are based on a collective value of all nine EEC currencies—and sterling has been trading actively and strongly against virtually all other leading currencies.*

*Against the ECU, sterling had by Easter advanced by two per cent since the start of EMS alone. But sterling's advance on the foreign exchanges has also helped push the collective value of the ECU upwards, since the pound is an important element of the currency "basket" upon which ECU values are based.*

*This has had the effect of depreciating the value of some EMS currencies in ECU terms. With the pound remaining outside the sys-*

*tem, EMS central bankers have decided to ignore sterling-induced "excessive" fluctuations in the value of ECUs—and thus disregard any apparent slides in ECU quotations for some EMS currencies.*

*This has evidently happened EMS or not. With sterling now high, it might now be more difficult and painful for Britain to join EMS late in the day. But seems to have little other choice as a member of the EEC, unless the system could overtake the pound.*

*With the wide disparity between EEC inflation rates likely to persist, the chances are that the weakness of some currencies, which might otherwise be expected to do well in EMS, will probably continue for some time.*

*Dr. Ottmar Emminger, president of West Germany's Bundesbank, has predicted that it will be years rather than months before divergent inflation rates converge and force changes in EMS exchange rates. But the EEC Commission in Brussels has*

*warned the EMS will not work properly until European inflation rates are brought more closely into line.*

*It is suggested that the one "maverick" currency likely to dictate the short-term future of EMS already in force. It was suspected that EMS central bankers tacitly agreed to try the project scheme out while the politics haggled over their differences.*

*Since EMS formally came into operation, some wrinkles began to emerge. But Britain expected to join—however reluctantly. That day has yet to come and on current indications unlikely to offer much immediate benefit for either the British or their currency.*

# World News Briefs

U.S. Senate committee approves aid for Turkey

WASHINGTON, May 9 (R) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved a \$4.3 billion foreign security assistance bill after voting \$100 million emergency aid for Turkey. Turkey needs the money as part of a European effort to help it cope with internal economic problems. Last week, the committee approved a separate \$450 million aid package for Turkey that included \$252 million in military credits and training and \$198 million in economic aid. Before approving the aid bill, the committee also increased military credits for Indonesia from \$35 million to \$45 million and military credits for Malaysia from \$7 million to \$12 million.

FAO reports progress against locust plague

ROME, May 9 (R) — Major progress has been made in beating back a plague of locusts in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East, according to a senior official of the U.N.'s Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). "Many victories have been won since you last met in November but the war is not yet over," Assistant Director-General D.F.R. Bonner told the agency's Locust Control Committee. "Intensive campaigns along the Red Sea coasts of Sudan and Saudi Arabia in the winter of 1978-79 achieved complete success," he added. In eastern Ethiopia, one of the sources of the plague, some swarms may be on the move but only small locust populations have been reported, he said. In India and Pakistan, excellent de-infestation programmes prevented a major reinvasion of the two countries by locusts, Mr. Bonner added.

U.S. 'grossly underestimated' inflation rate

WASHINGTON, May 9 (R) — Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said yesterday the Carter administration had grossly underestimated its budget prediction of a 7.4 per cent inflation rate this year. "It will be at the 8.5 per cent level — perhaps more than that," he told a Senate appropriations subcommittee. Mr. Blumenthal said that the gross national product — total goods and services produced — this year would be about two per cent, perhaps lower. The projected figure was 2.3 to 2.4 per cent. He predicted that "more bad news" was possible in the months to come but said the administration would not force a recession with high unemployment and price controls. The administration's voluntary wage and price guidelines were being tightened, he added.

Turkish professor awarded UNESCO prize

PARIS, May 9 (R) — Turkish Professor Muntaz Soysal of Ankara University was yesterday awarded the first UNESCO prize for human rights teaching. Professor Soysal received a gold medal and a cheque for \$2,000 at the Paris headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. He said the award was an honour to his country and to all Turks who fought for human rights.

## 'Rebel' pro-Palestinian prelate will obey Pope

VATICAN CITY, May 9 (R) — A rebellious pro-Palestinian Catholic prelate from Jerusalem has agreed to obey the Pope and not take actions harmful to the Holy See.

Monsignor Hilarion Capucci, jailed for 12 years in 1974 by the Israelis for gun-running and released after the personal intervention of Pope Paul VI three years later, made the promises to the Holy See, a spokesman said.

The prelate, formerly patriarchal vicar of Melchite-rite Catholics, gave his assurances after breaking an earlier agreement between the Holy See and Israel that he would not return to the Middle East after his release.

In recent months, he attended a meeting involving the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Damascus and also visited revolutionary leaders in Iran although he was meant to be working in Latin America.

Yesterday's move followed an earlier announcement that Pope John Paul had appointed Monsignor Capucci pastoral visitor to the Greek Catholic (Melchite) communities in Western Europe. Vatican sources said the appointment amounted to a declaration of peace between the Vatican and Monsignor Capucci. "He declared his readiness to accept all that the Pope might decide with respect to him," a Vatican spokesman said.

But Monsignor Capucci declared that his ties to Jerusalem had not been cut forever. "You should note that I am a visitor which means that my post is temporary," declared in an interview. "My ties to Jerusalem are not severed."

However, with sterling near some its theoretical EMS band, some British officials suggest the EMS membership might be the best way to ensure some stability for the pound in the long run. Ironically, one of the British arguments against joining EMS was that the system could overtake the pound.

This has evidently happened EMS or not. With sterling now high, it might now be more difficult and painful for Britain to join EMS late in the day. But seems to have little other choice as a member of the EEC, unless the pound takes over the EMS band.

With the mark at low levels, West Germans might well prefer sterling to enter EMS at highest "central" rate possible to do well in EMS, will probably continue for some time.

Dr. Ottmar Emminger, president of West Germany's Bundesbank, has predicted that it will be years rather than months before divergent inflation rates converge and force changes in EMS exchange rates. But the EEC Commission in Brussels has

warned the EMS will not work properly until European inflation rates are brought more closely into line.

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